

AMERICAN NAVY TAKES SECOND PLACE TO THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN

OPERATION OF LIQUOR ACT IS POSTPONED

U.S. Flyers Face Most Severe Test

Ready for 876 Mile Jump Over Hitherto Unflown Pacific Trail

EXPECT TO MAKE FLIGHT IN 10 HOURS

Search for Major Martin Goes on But Nothing Is Reported

(Special to The Bulletin)
ORDONNAZ, Alaska.—American aviators who last night faced the most severe test of their globe circling flight. In their next jump they must fly across 876 miles of the Pacific Ocean blazing a hitherto unknown air trail. The three pilots, led by Lester L. Maitland, were confident in the ability of the big Douglas air cruisers to accomplish the ten hour flight across the bleak wastes.

Work was being rushed at Chicago, Alameda and Astoria on the planes which started from Seattle yesterday. The first jump will be made across the Northern Pacific like a huge index finger pointing westward, on the final overhaul of the machines for the trans-Pacific cruise.

The three planes flew there yesterday from the Island of Auke, making the 429 mile jump in about seven hours.

Arrival of the planes at Chicago divided the company into two groups, the flight which started at Seattle Monday, Calif., March 17th. Arrangements were in charge of Lester Clayton Blafield, who is now directing the search for Major Fredrick L. Martin, the missing aviator, and his mechanic, Sept. 18. Blafield, who dropped out of sight when attempting to fly from Chicago to Dutch Harbour ten days ago.

The planes will land next on Japan, so far, their next destination being the northern part of the Inland Empire. The Japanese are awaiting their arrival. Lieutenant Clifford Natt, navigator, and Captain W. E. T. Tamm from Atami to Nagasaki has completed the first leg of the flight.

If there are no delays the flyers expect to arrive at Asahidaira, Aude, near Tokyo, May 15th. The Japanese have issued special passes at this time of the year, however may use these planes.

LIEUTENANT D'OSY FLIES TO BANGKOK

Ministry Admits Early Report of Arrival at Ran-
goon Premature

(Special to The Bulletin)

PAKISTAN, May 10.—An official telegram was received at the Ministry of Aviation from Lt. Col. J. P. D'Oyley, long distance flyer, at Bangkok, Shan, He. 10, 1924, at 11:30 a.m. today.

The Ministry of Aviation admitted that yesterday's report of arrival at Bangkok was premature.

THREE FIRES SATURDAY

EDMONTON, May 10.—The quota reserved by the fire department yesterday, up to the time of going to press, was 100 fires. One fire on the corner of 6th Avenue and 101st Street, another at 104th Street between 13th and 15th Streets, No. 1 Hall, and a third at 10th Street between 13th and 15th Streets. William Donovan, 1024—10th Street, was killed in the home.

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KNUCKLE WIN

EDMONTON, May 10.—Handy women may don knuckles on their fingers to protect them. The privilege of wearing knuckles on the streets has been granted by the city council, which voted to show a majority of one in favor of the women.

OLD CLOCK

ALBERTVILLE, C. May 10.—Would you place much reliance in that old clock which has been put in a local repair shop in the efforts of the repairman to keep it running for future use. The clock was made a century ago and is a complete set of wooden works.

SHERBROOKE ALDERMAN

SHERBROOKE, Que., May 10.—Would you place much reliance in that old clock which has been put in a local repair shop in the efforts of the repairman to keep it running for future use. The clock was made a century ago and is a complete set of wooden works.

ALLEGED MAN SHOT
WIFE AS CHILDREN
WATCHED TRAGEDY

SEATTLE, Wash., May 10.—Fifteen deputy sheriffs with bloodhounds were sent to the rugged country of the Cascade mountains, fifteen miles southeast of this city, today, for D. B. Swartwood, suspected of having slain his wife with a shotgun.

Mrs. Swartwood was killed early today. Neighbors said that six members of the couple were in the Swartwood home, in Jenkins Prairie between Maple Valley and Covington, when the tragedy occurred. Swartwood is fifty-three years old.

FOUND GUILTY:
MAN IS FREED

Judge Dubuc Releases the
Young Man Who Forged His Mother's Name

CHEQUE IS EXHIBIT

Lagon Says He Signed at
Mother's Request—She Denies It

Colonel Cornwall Says People of North in Rebellen-
mood—Save Birds Here for Slaughter in South—
Prohibiting Shooting for Food Is Unjust

Changes In Geese And
Duck Laws Demanded

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SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1924

THE FILLER-IN.

Of course it isn't too late yet for "dad" to do that cleaning up job in the back yard in case the rest of the family failed to take the hint.

EMPLOYERS NOT TAX-COLLECTORS.

The City council did right in deciding to not make employers collect the service tax from their employees. Every man ought to be responsible for his own taxes directly, as an act of citizenship, and a reminder that there are responsibilities as well as privileges involved in that status. If the City cannot collect from the parties taxed, it has no right to expect that they will take the risk of having to fight court proceedings for the right of their employee's salaries in the troupe. And under present conditions most employers have their hands full trying to keep the business going, without having to function as tax-collectors.

ANOTHER BOLTER.

W. G. Raymond, Liberal M.P. for Brampton announces that he too will bolt the party on the tariff issue and vote against the budget. Mr. Raymond represents an industrial constituency whose political sentiment was some years ago identical with the idea of a tariff "as high as haman's salami." He is a man who has been evidenced that the proposed reductions are important enough to cause hostility in quarters where that idea holds sway, and therefore important enough to deserve support from farmers and others engaged in basic industries which are to profit through the reduced cost of machinery. If Mr. Marler and Mr. Raymond value the budget that would be an invitation to the public to regard the schedules of tariff reductions as a "gold brick." That is the only kind of a few tariff budget they dare to vote for.

WALES VERSUS CHINA.

The new Chinese Consul General to Canada wants to sell coal in Ontario. It sounds rather like a "pig's" dream, but the Ontario imported coal from Wales, for years, while the Chinese coal came was out down, why not from China under like conditions? It all depends on the price. Ontario is strong for patronizing home industry, of course when that means that the rest of Canada ought to buy Ontario-made goods. But Ontario fills its bins with the cheapest coal it can get, qualities notwithstanding, while the fact is that it bought coal on the other side of the Atlantic rather than uphold the maxim of its manufacturers by paying a somewhat higher rate for Alberta coal. As the half in mines in Alberta are tied up by a strike this Province is correspondingly less interested now than formerly in the "question of what we can do about it." The U.S. supply is restricted; it looks like a competition between Wales and China for the privilege of providing the material to keep the fires of Ontario burning eight months hence, with Alberta watching from the sideline. And it is by no means certain that the Consul General is entering a losing contest. China is the farther away ocean freight rates are not so far off the distance. Certainly the coal can take equal out of the ground for a fraction of what the Welsh miners have to go to.

MORTGAGING PROPERTY WITHOUT CONSENT.

Taxpayers of the City will be interested to note that the City Commissioners have asked the Public Utilities Commission for power to borrow and mortgage property of the city without the consent of the taxpayers, involving the consent of the burghes. Power to allow this was given to the Utilities board last year by the revised statute under which its functions are carried on. The proposal to thus take the veto power out of the hands of the taxpayers, and vest it in the board, was, and still is, a proposal of the burghes. In some time turn down the motion before the expenditure was really necessary to keep a public service afloat of the requirements. It arose, perhaps directly from the fact that Edmonton taxpayers did during the previous year reject municipal bonds recommended to them by the Public Utilities Commission. In town he can do with very little exercise, and in the country he is an ideal pal and a keen badger hunter.

Although his coloring is white he never needs washing, for a weekly use of black chalk on his coat is all that is needed to keep him clean, ebony soft.

ALL AGREED.

The star has withdrawn its representative at Berlin and has no longer any influence outside commercial air. As between the two the rest of the world can afford to agree with both. Moscow is right when it claims that no honest Government ought to be treated like a gang of criminal conspirators. Berlin is equally right in the position that the Moscow crowd have no claim to be treated like an honest Government.

A HINT FOR ALBERTA.

To the novelty of picking oranges in winter, and swimming at Christmas, California this spring offers its visitors with the added experience of free and frequent oranges. And to all accounts the fumigators make a real wash. But if it is claimed that they are killing not only the germs but the tourist traffic as well. That gives a hint as to how serious the foot-and-mouth outbreak is in that sunny state. California is said to have mainly by importing tourists and exporting citrus fruit. It is rather sad to see makers in order to save its cattle shows how little the menace is to its herds. Alberta may glean a moral from that. It is to be hoped that the epidemic will be kept out of this Province. But should it appear anywhere the regulations should be brought into action everywhere and without delay. Stock means more to Alberta than it does to California.

FRIDAY'S FIRE RECORD.

Twenty-three calls for the fire brigade in one day ought to help divert the attention of the Edmonton people to the subject in which the Dominion Government is trying to arouse public interest—that of preventing running fires. Of the twenty-three calls, twelve were for fires in business premises. Fourteen of those were grass or bush fires, two started from burning rubbish and two more occurred in the sawdust piles at a lumber mill. Edmonton's traditional good luck held, fortunately, and despite the high wind the all clear dashed the ringing.

Today Edmonton is situated on the fringe of a forest of merchantable timber, the treasure of its people in the prevention of "forest fires" is only moderately intense. If Mr. Marler and Mr. Raymond valued the budget that would be an invitation to the public to regard the schedules of tariff reductions as a "gold brick." That is the only kind of a few tariff budget they dare to vote for.

Current Comment

PENALIZING THE PROFICIENT

Worchester Guardsman: What has gone awry in our industrial system since the war is the disturbance of the balance between one occupation and another. Where the workers have a high standard of living, the employers have a high standard of working conditions. Workers have a high standard of living, the employers have a high standard of working conditions. This is the fact that the City has thus far escaped a serious disaster. There is no community in Canada whose people can afford to ignore the warnings that are being sent out from Ottawa against carelessness in starting fires out of doors. Certainly the people of Edmonton cannot afford to do so.

SCOTLAND

Newport Corporation has asked A. & C. Ltd., Glasgow, for building a bridge across the River Clyde at Newport, for £149,275. The bridge will consist of four arches, each 100 feet long, and will be built on the outer ditches utilized for defence. But Margadunton went into the ground in the early days and has remained desolate and uninhabited to the present day.

The Roman occupation of this site was the fact that the Romans had built a camp, a dozen feet beneath the camp, and hence wells are frequent and yield much water. Some remains have survived. One of the onset of these remains is the camp of the Ninth Legion, which are as sound today as when they were driven into the land of Christ. From another well even a comb of brass-headed bronze broaches, coins, etc. The walls of the camp are 100 feet high and 100 yards wide, and the outer ditch was utilized for defence. But Margadunton went into the ground in the early days and has remained desolate and uninhabited to the present day.

The Royal Society has received from an anonymous donor a gift of £1,000 for the promotion of medical research in medicine, for the prevention of suffering, with special attention to tropical diseases in British possessions.

Chief Inspector J. H. Ashley, of Bowdon Yard, has been appointed a superintendent.

Superintendent Wensley, in the Remonstrants March, has been succeeded in the execution of Louis Vol-

the death is announced of Dr. Alexander D. Macmillan, of the Royal Dragoon Guards, at Bowdon, Cheshire. He died about forty years of age. Graduated from Edinburgh University, he served for a time as demonstrator of anatomy at the Royal Infirmary, and was dispensary surgeon at Gloucester Royal Infirmary, and was taught to the profession by Dr. John Evans, who held him until his death, which followed an operation.

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MCGOWAN, DR. HALTON, POST-GRADUATE Vienna and London. Specialist, eye, ear, nose, throat, head and neck. X-Ray. 901 Taylor.

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40A CL. C. LTD., SHOE REPAIRER, 10749 Jasper Avenue. Building stone and oak tan.

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EXPERIMENTED DRILLER-BRASHER

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Specialist, eye, ear, nose, throat,

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wants work by June 15. City hotel, preferred. Apply box 66.

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\$10,000 CASH, 15-100 PER MONTH

RENTED UNDERWOODS AND REMINGTONS.

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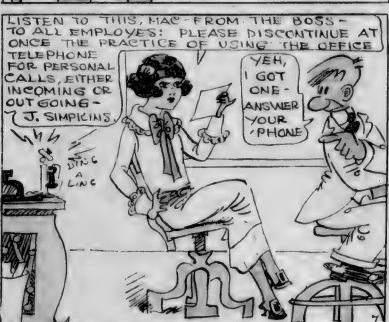
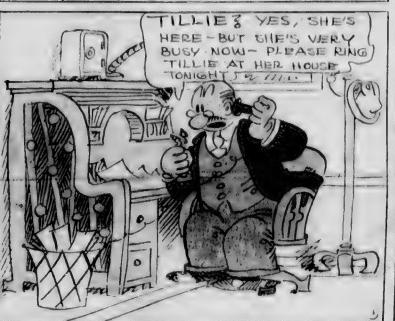
THE EDMONTON BULLETIN, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1924

WHAT'S THE IDEA?
THERE'S SOME GUY
WAITIN' ON THE PHONE
FOR YOU

WAITILL I POWDER
MY NOSE, THEM ULL
BE MYSELF

Tillie the Toiler

Reprinted U.S. Patent Office



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Flirting With Death at the River's Bottom

How the "Sand Hogs"
of Hudson River Tunnel
Escaped When the
Submarine Vault
in Which They
Were Working
Was "Blown Up"
by a Water Leak

50 Feet of
Water

35 Feet
of Earth

It was through this door that the workmen caught in the Hudson river tunnel blowout escaped

Water was thrown high into the air and Hudson river craft were buffeted about when the "blowout" occurred. Deep down under the bed of the stream several score workmen rushed for their lives out of the air lock.

A "sand hog" in the work chamber sustains a weight of about twenty-nine pounds per square inch, and this fearful pressure limits the time he is actually at work to a few hours.

drums would be snapped like tissue paper. The blood would be driven deep into his body. But if, like the "sand hogs," he became gradually accustomed to the pressure he would suffer no immediate ill effects.

FOR that reason all under-water excavations with locked boxes at their entrances known as air locks. The "sand hogs" enter these boxes at normal atmospheric pressure. The airtight doors are locked and the workers descend on the air. Little by little the pressure is raised. The higher it is the longer it requires for the men to become accustomed to it. Taking deep gulps of air, holding their breath, they expand the atmosphere, which is compressed in getting an internal pressure equal to that of the atmospheric pressure from without.

In the hospital lock, as it is called, the men entering the work chamber are slowly stepped up to the tremendous air pressure and as they leave they are gradually stepped down to the normal weight of air, about thirteen one-hundredths of a pound per square inch

Nearly everybody has enjoyed the spectacle of a small rubber ball filled with air being jugged by a jet of water. But many persons would care to witness the juggling of a great ship and part of its muddy bed on a column of air? And how many would care to enter into the calculations of risk self-explosion.

That day called attention anew to the fact that engineers are able to find human beings who will take just such chances on death. These are not the only times in peace, taking risks comparable only to those that every soldier must face some time in war. But nobody can ignore the dangerous kind of chance. The sappers who dig underground tunnels rarely are called on to tunnel under water, and therefore, while the air in the tunnels may be oppressive, it is not subject them to the danger of self-explosion.

That, however, is exactly what thirty-six men narrowly escaped in the latest Hudson river tunnel blowout, when the workers on the New York end of the tube being driven across to New Jersey for vehicular traffic, sixty or seventy feet below the surface of Hudson river.

Underwater workmen like those men were at work under conditions that no living land creature but man could endure, and that in all probability would quickly destroy any other creature.

For instance, withstanding an atmospheric pressure of twenty-nine and a half pounds for every square inch of his body surface.

In order to understand just what this means, it is necessary to explain that the normal atmosphere everywhere has weight. This weight, or resistance, can be felt as one runs or hurries, or in swinging a fan. Scientifically speaking, the atmospheric pressure on everybody and everything under normal conditions is thirteen one-hundredths of a pound to the square inch, or, in other words, the men working in the Hudson River tunnel are under a pressure 226 times greater than that existing at sea level.

This pressure is so tenacious that almost any sudden kind of a heart, if suddenly thrust into it, would suffer excruciating pain and might die. His sar-

had as the spout—but in an instant it was all over.

What happened was simply a transfer of position between air and water. Before the workers got through the tunnel hole into the tunnel end, the air had to get out. Once the hole was large enough the air got out much as the gas gets out of a cannon when a shot is fired—in other words, with explosive force. If any of the men had been in the chamber they would have been whirled out and shot through the water with such speed, far above the surface of the mud, probably to a height of a hundred feet or more.

The danger, according to the engineers, is not the sudden rush through the water, but the shock of being buried suddenly from underneath to a horizontal pressure without giving the body time to adjust itself. This is the danger referred to above of "self-explosion." It is a matter of fact that if the pressure is suddenly removed, the reaction of the blood returning to the surface might be violent enough to break the surface. Cases are on record where the internal carotid has broken the eardrums of sand hogs.

Therefore, the process by which the sand hog quits his job is just the reverse of the method used to get him to work. On the lower reaches of the Hudson river bridge foundation work at Philadelphia, the men actually worked only three hours out of seven, the other four being spent getting them accustomed to the high pressure, and then bringing them back to normal. This is accomplished by placing them in the air lock and slowly reducing the air pressure.

THE steps to be taken to prevent recurrence of the "blowout" which almost snuffed out the lives of thirty-six workmen held to explain just how such accidents occur. The point at which the accident occurred is directly under and, therefore, is the nearest the sand hogs will come in crossing under the river. The sand hogs were working in a place where the cushion of silt between the high air pressure and the water will be as much as fifty feet, and the air in the tunnel will be almost negligible.

In order to seal the hole in the river bottom, Chief Engineer Clifford M. Holland announced that two sand bags of twelve tons each would be dumped into the hole. In course, the whole excavation filled in with sand and silt after the blowout, and all this moved back out again. When it is removed, the sand bags that had been dropped into the clay blanket above are expected to keep the air in the water out until the steel and concrete tube can be set.

It should be understood that the working chamber is not very large. As soon as the sand bags had covered a section the permanent steel framework and concrete work are laid, the safety door is closed forward, another notch, and the sand bags are put to work holding the mud. The air is kept at high pressure in the completed section of the tube only for convenience and protection of the sand bags. It is needed as a support only where the tube has not yet been placed. Once the entire project is finished there will be no necessity for such high pressures, since the walls of the tube will turn inward and distribute the pressure of water and earth. The atmosphere will be kept at normal by pumps drawing off the gasses caused by motor trucks in this particular tunnel.

Is the Madonna Type Still World Ideal?

One of the great theatrical successes of the season presents the Madonna as the central figure



A little girl's first toy is a doll, and even in the baby spirit of mother love begins to show itself in tender care and the love seems to grow as the dolly's beauty wanes.

DOES motherhood continue as the symbol of all that is finest and most beautiful in a woman?

This is the day of the woman mayor, the feminine lawyer, and bank presidents whose first names are Elisabeth and Mary. The women of today hold office, attend caucuses, primaries and national conventions. Their names have become a power to reckon with in the world of man. In the midst of all this, does the old-fashioned pursuit of just plain mother persist as the calling immortalized by poets and painters down the path of the ages?

Mother's Day 1924, founded sixteen years ago, by Miss Anna Jarvis in honor of her own mother, finds the student of life putting these questions. The World War has long passed into the realm of history, but the impetus given to women to step out of their nurseries and kitchens, to invade new fields, has never died down. Women can and do go into the public arena and run as fast as men can.

What then has the career done to dim the luster of the halo of motherhood? What has the importance women have achieved in the fields of politics effected in the way of disparaging the humble calling of little hands clinging to a skirt?

That women themselves in spite of all their advantages open to them still look to old-fashioned marriage as the highest pursuit to which they may aspire has just been the finding of a vast employment conference of the National Employment Agency, in New York City. This was attended by persons representing large corporations, heads of business firms, directors of departments of employment agencies, spread over the vast metropolis, which probably includes more than half the population of greater than any city in the world.

The consensus of opinion was that, paradoxical as it might seem, although there is a decided increase in the business and professional world in the increasing stream, whatever her opportunities might be, she dreams of nothing so much as the old fashioned marriage and family. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, president of the Business and Professional League, of New York, agreed that the women of today care more openly about marriage and families than ever before.

AND it must be added in passing lest these findings be underrated that the remarkable attachment of the young girl to employment does not simply come in contact with the little fluffy-type of clinging vine maiden, who looks upon her job merely as a hazy stop-gap between the day she stops school and the moment some romantic looking young man slips a pretty diamond ring on her finger. It is rather the young woman interested in her work and yet at the same time by thoughtful planning how she can get the most real happiness out of her life.

of her own life.
But that is not all. In that alleged modern day of heretical beliefs among young folks, the delegates were very surprised to learn that the delegates have been sent—in a large girls' college of the past. In a poundsounding sound of the feelings of college girls on the subject of fixing their lives over to the Republican Democratic Party or joining the Nonpartisan League in some quiet, young, simple, and quiet, and settling the question of little girls and boys, there was an overwhelming vote in favor of the little girls and boys with tears and jam mixtures on their round and rosy faces.

One of Raphael's best-known Madonnas is the "Madonna of the Chair," and it is almost as familiar as the one in the Sistine Chapel.

There seems to be a definite type of face which is accepted as Madonna-like, and the film conception is here shown.

Ninety-three per cent favored marriage. Only ten out of one hundred and twenty-five voted for a career. Marriage is the biggest of all careers was a frequent answer. Many hoped for nothing better in the world than to make homes as nearly like mother's as possible.

BUT it is possible to carry the examination of the heart of the modern young woman still further. Having checked off the business girl, the college girl, there still remains the social butterfly, the debutante member of the nation's girlhood, whom fortune favors with all the luxuries and appurtenances of modern society which have a tendency to make youth evade responsibility. Strange as it may seem in the midst of a jazz world with merry-go-round philosophy, most and more of these pretty butterfly members of society are forsaking their respective rounds of gaiety and going in for the responsibilities of

The Madonna still rules the world. That is the ringing answer which comes from the lips of a skeptical who fears the maternal instinct, who despises the power of sex, raising force of all love is passing into oblivion. Mother love has come as unceaseth, as unchanging, down the ages, as the face of that greatest and most perfect of all mothers, the Madonna, who symbolizes the sum total of all sacrifice and who has pointed at herself, way for all the mothers ever to come. It is interesting to observe that man's conception of the saintly face of the Madonna has been almost entirely a female and can never be dissociated from woman's mission on this earth; her vision may change but still the earth's vision of sanctified motherhood yields the same ineffable face of supreme mother love.

An instance of this is that when the moment came for Morris Gest, theatrical producer, to depict for moderns the Madonna, in a famous spectacle presentation in New York, he scoured the world for the spiritual, sanctified face that

would visualize that centuries-old mystic love. He searched for that tender, loving, selfless kind of love which is no different today than it was nearly two thousand years ago. One might easily for instance fit the strangely illumined features of Lady Diana Manners, or the Princess Mario Carmi, both playing the parts of the Madonnas in this production, into the frame that has bordered the painting of some old master who has been sleeping away the centuries in some quiet grave.

Motherhood has not changed. The ologies and all the appurtenances of modern life have not tampered with its mainsprings. It is true women have come into the public arena and learned many things they did not dream

knowing twenty-five years ago, in the bargain they have learned much life as well. And in the bargain they have learned to know their own children. Mrs. mother, for instance, realizes what problems her son and daughter must face in the world. Her various clubs and club activities, which men have been prone to hold up as the example of the present vogues of negligences at home, have served as nothing so much perhaps, as to teach her to mix the greatest of all love's ingredients, understanding, with motherly devotion.

dwelling on marriage, Mrs. Sears, of Business and Professional Women League, said she was of the opinion throwing herself whole-souledly into "career," only fitted a girl the better home-making.

And here's another strange aspect of the housewife's mind: the woman who goes into business or public life. Critics of modern women, their aims and activities, are apt to point out their sisters' lack of interest in "municipalities as to hold political office" as the typical example of those who have betrayed their sex. Yet, strange to say, the women who have made the greatest public life successes are the ones who have been first of all successful mothers. In England's House of Commons there is a famous marksmanship example of this Lady Astor, power-wielding member of Parliament, whose golden-haired boys and girls are the pride of England and their mother's heart.

In her own country, one may consider Mrs. Wainfield Marion Hock, who went to the House of Representatives in Washington, but where most important came the time when she was a girl and three boys, back home in Hurley, New York, and pride because mother had been smart and wonderful, caused her to go to Washington. Mrs. Jervis D. Vining, a prominent member of the New Jersey Assembly, was elected to the State House in 1919, and when she went up to the House of Representatives, with the girls in the delegation.

The "Small Cowper Madonna" is one of the famous ones and it is said to be one of the most valuable pictures ever brought to America. P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, is said to have paid more than \$700,000 for it.

They gave Mrs. Van Ness many roses, but she told us she was more interested that next year the children of her own children, known as the "lions," would come to the gallery.

In Washington, there is a woman who has a very large collection of early American furniture and art, and by the hand of a Miss May, Mrs. John Nelson, member of the House, and representative from California, we are told she is about the country helping to make laws for the nation. She is said to make every single object in her collection unique in some particular way. Her collection includes gold and silver ware, that is, a white plate and a big box for sugar. There is not a single little Charles Nelson does not have a place.

Those who have been impressed need not wonder that for happiness may come and go, but for woman may remain the same. The language of the heart and language used in the human language seems to be the same—“I love you.” This leads us to the conclusion that all degrees of love, from the highest base of the heart, are in the same class of the language of the heart. Those who have not considered this point will be surprised at the results of studying the meaning of all the words of every great name in every nation. The strength of the language of an individual is measured by the extent to which he can express his thoughts and ideas in the language of his race and country.

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Science Now Gives Us the Stingless Bee

As harmless as a fly will apply to the insect which has always been associated with pain when the new species of honey gatherer is perfected



OH, MR. BUMBLE-BEE, going, going.

... gone is thy sting! The stingless bee has been developed. E. J. Campbell, beekeeper of Thurston County, out in the State of Washington, recently exhibited the new variety at the Panama Exposition.

Science is credited with many new developments, ranging from the discovery of anesthetics and radium to the creation of stingless bees and stingless beans, but the achievement commanding attention at the moment is the stingless bee.

Thurston County bee men, who a few weeks ago focused their attention for the first time upon this new and terrorless type from the honeyary, say it is of the best quality and has been developed by scientific processes covering a long period of evolution. The bee has no stinger, no offensive armament, and it attacks depends upon the speed of its wings to escape.

Thousands of persons now contemplating the amateur raising of one of the stingless bees hold the hope that the efforts of the entomologists in the direction of robbing insects of their biting apparatus will include the pecky and ubiquitous summer pest, the mosquito, and the night song and his itch-producing stings.

The stingless bees seem well on the way. Simultaneously with the news from the Pacific Coast, says entomologists there have developed the stingless variety comes the announcement from New York that stingless honey bees recently were brought to that city from the Panama Canal zone.

They were collected by Dr. Frank E. Lutz, director of the Bureau of Entomology of the National Museum.

The largest island in Gatum Lake, known as Barro Colorado, contains two species of the primitive tropical bees. It has received the name of a biological reservation by the Government of the Canal Zone. On it are only three small families of bees, of which will be left uncollected as part of the work taken for the Government. At one of these farms, Dr. Lutz made his headquarters and conducted experiments for insect life by Government airplane.

Among his other collections, he brought back large numbers of stingless bees,

some of them good honey makers, their nests, combs, pollen and cultural products.

He says of them:

"They live in colonies, each having a queen and many workers. They are not closely related to the usual bees, nor do they sting. In place of the sting some of them bite, and others eject a fluid that burns the human skin. Honey is stored in waxen cells, in which the bees eat the size of grapes. A goodly store

is often to be found in a nest, and in some cases possesses a flavor."

This deposit, however, had no taste, was rather tasteless, some

soothing and some of it was actually

poisonous.

He is an opinion on the advisability of crossing the Panama and Northern honey bees to get a stingless, biteless type, the question was passed around among nearby bee raisers. All expressed the same opinion that it would be safe to publish a bulletin to the public that the stingless bees had been successfully crossed.

But that could neither be done nor was there any way to be sure of the result.

It would make the industry far more agreeable and result in a wider extension of the culture of the stingless bees.

So great a regular business is done in loaning hives out to fruit growers, truck gardeners and cranberry plantations.

The fact is, however, that the stingless bees would be welcomed and that he believed that an ideal bee could be created by crossing the stingless bees with the stingless type between the stingless types of Panama and the stingless types of the Northern States.

FOR our knowledge of stingless bees we have to draw on the extended investigations of Prof. William Morton Wheeler, of Cornell University, who studies the social life of various insects which live in colonies. Prof. Wheeler's lectures have been widely circulated and read, and excerpts from them follow:

"In these days of universal crossbreeding, it is important to note that the stingless and stinging bees, but it seems doubtful, American beekeepers, as a rule, do not desire stingless bees, believing that the stingless

bees are less effective than the stinging bees, for their

stings are quite harmless and are used for defense, however, so that

many species are quite harmless and are called 'harmless' by Latin-American bee farmers are called 'little angels.'

When disturbed they swarm at the intruders, they themselves in their hair, eyebrows and beard, if he has one, and sometimes with great fury, biting and twisting movement. Others prefer to fly into the eyes, ears, nose and mouth, while others have a penchant for crawling over the face and hands and

teeth people from helping them to help them.

Bee growers for honey along the Boston Post road between New York and Boston have a different version. The larger number of the honey bees stolen by regular mustard thieves, and that good hauls are made in spite of all efforts at protection. The stingless and the stinging bees work at night. They are armed with barbed-wire fence clippers and lost gardens, orchards, conservatories, and other places where there is no honey for bees to steal.

The grower, however, is not too anxious about the stingless bees.

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"Fie for You, Mr. Mussolini!" Cries the Princess

How Pretty Mafalda, Royal Daughter of Rome, Defies Italian Dictator by Refusing a Diplomatic Marriage With Shy Prince Leopold of Belgium



The girls of the House of Savoy heed the whisperings of their hearts and their courage rises to meet love crises. First, Princess Yolanda picked her own husband, and now her younger sister, Princess Mafalda, defies the strong man of Europe, Mussolini, to pick a husband for her.

HOW a beautiful young Italian Princess is annoying her will against that of the powerful, storied Mussolini, who has caused whole nations to bend the knees, is the outstanding feature of the latest royal romance to disturb the quietude of the deserts of Europe.

Mafalda, second daughter of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy, is the central figure in this royal impasse that is disturbing the fortunes of three nations. Premier Mussolini, as well as the King of Italy, are trying to bring about a rapprochement between Italy and Belgium through the proposed marriage of pretty Mafalda and the Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium. But the Princess, who follows in the footsteps of her older sister Yolanda, in having more spirit than the flower of the map of Europe, is equally insistent in thinking the other way.

For her part, the issue, Prince Nicholas of Romania, has a handsome young midshipman in the British Navy, and she says she will marry him or none at all. "I mean business," says Mafalda's charming younger sister as she swishes down through the salons of Italy. She is twenty years old, her eyes sparkle with a fire, and she is被誉为 the most so, the most beautiful of the Italian Princesses.

"When I speak, all obey!" returns Mussolini's haughty countenance as he passes the floors of the Italian Parliament where, under his watchful hand, the whole new destiny of Italy has been shaped. By many he is said to bear an astonishing resemblance to Napoleon, both in looks and in manner.

With Mafalda, Mafalda or Benito? It comes down to a matter of that, all Europe agrees, for every one knows King Victor is so fond of his three pretty daughters that he would sacrifice them for a few days like any attractive daughters and he will give in to their whims no matter what parent would. Capital circles in Rome are in a state of consternation with available young Kings being discussed for Yolanda, and she upsets everybody's plans by falling in love with Dr. Bonar, the young physician who has just won her father to a white and remitting him of how King George of England let Mary marry a commoner, and who has done the same for his daughter and a wife and "God bless you," he capitulates.

BUT Premier Mussolini, as every one knows, is not the capitulating kind—when even emulous Princesses are concerned. The rule of the famous founder of the fascist who has made a commoner like Yolanda into a queen of international destiny, is written down in Italy as an iron rule. When something pleases Italy's dictatorial extraordinary, no one can be more generous than he is, and when some concession fits well and threatens to do something he does not consider for

Prince Nicholas of Romania has won the heart of Princess Mafalda, and him she would wed despite all the Cabinet Ministers and diplomats in Italy.

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the country's good—well there is another story to tell.

Now, there is nothing which tempts a more serious blow to the fragile delicacies of Cupid than to risk offending the family of the young man whose heart you have captured. That is the lesson known Queen Marie and King Ferdinand of Romania would shortly pay a visit to the royal residence of the King and Queen of Italy, with their entourage, to send a warm invitation after they had discovered Romanian royalty had thought to journey to Rome. They had but one reason for this, however, and that was that it came on an unprecedented act of the Premier which set all Europe to talking.

Mussolini bristled and the King and Queen, to postpone the inevitable, the formal visit of Queen Marie and King Ferdinand to Rome that they had

planned for April and which had already been accepted by the Italian Government, unless the Romanian Government gave some satisfaction to private Italian creditors who are owed \$80,000,000 gold lire (\$10,000,000) for debts and goods.

"If you will wait to my word," you can keep your royal family at home," was the essence of the note to the Italian Charge d'Affaires at Bucharest, delivered to the Romanian Foreign Office.

Then came that strange episode in the royal household which to this day remains shrouded in mystery. Mafalda, the prettiest girl in Europe, had suddenly become ill. She was taken to a doctor in Rome, and he diagnosed to postponement, the illness of her children, for was generally understood what the nature of her malady was to be.

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Suave and delightfully affable until he is crossed, Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, has acquired the habit of getting what he wants when he wants it. He is now defied by a mere slip of a girl whose father happens to be King of Italy. Who will win?

to the effect that the beautiful daughters of the ruling house of Italy were suffering from disease but from the effects of a double attempted suicide. They preferred death, it was said, rather than be separated in the cause of a marriage Mafalda did not wish. And shortly after that there was report forthcoming which said these dark-eyed Italian beauties had resolved never to marry at all.

But that was before Mafalda met the tall, good-looking Prince Nicholas, lately graduated from Eton and now a midshipman on the battleship *Benbow* acting as the flagship commanding the British naval forces in control of the Dardanelles. Leopold had downed a good resolution before it and did not take long for this one to melt away as well. The two young people, it is said, had met near one of the Italian watering places to which the family of King Victor sometimes goes for a little quiet and sun air. Although they saw each other in only the most formal fashion, it seemed to royal families were lost quite often in the first.

WHAT are Mafalda's chances for winning the man she loves? European aristocracy is speculating on this master at the present moment. On the one side stands the indomitable Mussolini, whose power is increasing daily and the prestige of Savoy with Belgium. But on the other hand there is the King's traditional pliability to the wishes of his daughters, who also can take a stand in opposition to the royal house of Rome, even though overruled with debts, is not to be deprecated. So powerful, in fact, is Queen Marie, the beautiful and much-loved Queen, and so popular has her husband become that it is hard to imagine any suitor could be less likely to succeed. But that she has been named the mother-in-law of the Balkans. It must be kept in mind, too, that perhaps, the chances are not so great in the widow of Mafalda, for when they are separated in so far as the man of her choice is a member of a royal family, perhaps some day, determined young lady that she is, may decide to give her heart to a lover of far less desirable rank.

TO UNDERSTAND the present position of your favorite Princess, who dares to defy the gods, you must understand before the harried castle of her dreams, it is necessary to understand Mafalda herself.

From the earliest days she would never do anything she did not want to do, and she has a very strong will.

Her younger sister, Giovanna,

just two years younger, formed

a royal entente while all the diplomats

and worldlings in the House of Savoy could not distract. They had been

and romped and caressed their royal daddy

down the brief years. Sometimes they were formally styled as two little royalists, although they were not at all alike in

size, and yet they were both true

institutes of determination that ran in the

character of both these pretty little

Princesses. They did care what

was being said, but nothing annoyed

all over the world that the hand of nineteen-year-old Mafalda was about to be

given to the Crown Prince of Belgium.

Then the front page came running

that Mafalda was refusing.

Yolanda, it is said, has been rejected, refused to marry Leopold because she was in love with Count Carlo di Bergolo, a prettier, younger, handsomer, wealthier, more

wealthy man without a drop of royal blood in his veins. But little Mafalda, the prettiest girl in Europe, who was in love with the Romanian Prince, heading off to the Romanian Foreign Office.

Then came that strange episode in the royal household which to this day remains shrouded in mystery. Mafalda, the prettiest girl in Europe, had suddenly become ill. She was taken to a doctor in Rome, and he diagnosed to postponement, the illness of her children, for was generally understood what the nature of her malady was to be.

It is said in the last analysis, the monarchs are more to blame for the night of the young Crown Prince of Belgium than any one other cause. He is impulsive, silly and amorous as anyone is expected to be, and he becomes fatigued like any other normal young man might. If Mussolini could but infuse some of his fire and oratory into the nice, sky-perspiring, Belgian's Prince, he is said of his difficulty in being a Romeo, even with so difficult a Juliet as Mafalda, might indeed be over!



Sky and retiring, the Crown Prince of the Belgians, Leopold, Duke of Brabant, shown in the circle above, has not been the ideal romantic lover. Below, Mussolini is shown at a conference of the great Powers of Europe. M. Poincaré is at the extreme left, Bonar, law next, Italy's Premier in the center and M. Theunis, of Belgium, next

"Fie for You, Mr. Mussolini!"



Cries the Princess

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The girls of the House of Savoy heed the whisperings of their hearts and their courage rises to meet love crises. First, Princess Yolanda picked her own husband, and now her younger sister, Princess Mafalda, defies the strong man of Europe, Mussolini, to pick a husband for her.

HOW a beautiful young Italian Princess is asserting her will against that of the powerful, storied Mussolini, who has caused whole nations to bend the knee, is the outstanding feature of the latest royal romance to disturb the surface of the destinies of Europe.

Mafalda, second daughter of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy, is the central figure in this royal impasse that is disturbing the fortunes of three nations. Premier Mussolini, as well as the King, is most anxious to bring about a rapprochement between Italy and Belgium through the promised marriage of pretty Mafalda and the Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium. But the Princess, who follows in the footsteps of her elder sister, Yolanda, in believing more in love than the future of the map of Europe, is equally insistent in thinking the other way.

For her part, she loves Prince Nicholas of Rumman, now a handsome young midshipman in the British Navy, and she says she will marry him or none at all.

"When I speak, all obey!" returns Mussolini's masklike countenance as he paces the floor of the history-mantled office where, under his mailed hand, the whole new destiny of Italy has been shaped. By many he is said to bear an

Who will win, Matilda or "Mamie"? It remains to be seen if one of these Empresses, for every one knows King Victor is fond of his three pretty daughters that they have only to wheel around a few feet to get any attention, can do anything to win. King Victor's wishes as any doting parent would, capitol circles, in fact, well reveal how, matches will available, for Yondu, and she upsets everybody's plans by falling in love with Hengbo, the young cavalry officer, who had lost to her father the right to be King. King George let Mary know immediately when all his defenses broke down, and with a kiss and "God blesses you."

BUT Premier Mussolini, as every one knows, is not the capitulating kind— even when exiling Princesses are concerned. The rule of the famous founder of the *Littorio*, who has made a common black shirt immortal on the pages of history, is written down in Italy as an iron rule. When something pleases Italy's dictator extraordinary, no one can be more gracious than he. But when once again crossing his will and threatening to do something he does not consider



Shy and retiring, the Crown Prince of the Belgians, Leopold, Duke of Brabant, shown in the circle above, has not been the ideal romantic lover. Below, Mussolini is shown at a conference of Premiers of the great Powers of Europe. M. Poincaré is at the extreme left, Bonar Law next, Italy's Premier in the center and M. Theunis, of Belgium, next.

The government should work closely with Congress to develop

the country's good—well there is another story to tell.

Now, there is nothing which tends more seriously to blow the fragile delicate tissues of Cupid than to risk offending the family of the young man whose heart is being gently but firmly besieged by a commanding *maiden*. *Maids* of lesser estate than Princesses have often incurred a fear and trembling lest some one say something gauche to prospective in-laws.

Queen Marie, of Romania, it must be told first, is not at all young to seeing a match between her young son, Nicholas, and one of the daughters of powerful Italy. She is known as the matchmaking Queen and has married well, her children, off extremely well, so far.



"I will not marry the Crown Prince of Belgium," says Princess Mafalda of Italy, who loves instead Prince Nicholas of Rumania.

"When I speak, all obey!" thundered Mussolini, the Italian dictator, in reply as he stresses the importance of political marriage with the royal heiress of Belgium.

Queen Marie, one of whose daughters is young Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, another the recently deposed Queen of Greece, was deeply insulted and a formal note was speedily sent to the minister of the royal household in Home office, pointing out that such royal visits could not be guaranteed if the king did not give directions of coming under such humiliating circumstances.

Many a young girl would have almost shamed her parents if they had been so tactless and never wanted to hold up their young man in the face again, after his mother has been so brutally insulted. But although "Mafalda" is a very good name, and you may agree or disagree with me, the unfortunate and embarrassing incident is said not to have weakened in any way her determination to marry the King of Romania.

It is to the British public that I say, "Good luck to the King of Romania who has chosen to gallantly see the big SOS."

TO UNDERSTAND the persistence of this young fairy-tale Princess who dares to defy the ogre that stands guard before the barred castle of her dreams,

before the barred castle of her dreams it is necessary to understand Mafaldina herself. From the earliest days she would never do anything she didn't like to do. She and her younger sister, Giovanna, just two years younger, formed a royal entente which all the diplomats and statesmen of the House of Savoy could not disturb. Together they played and romped and cajoled their royal daddy down the brief years. Sometimes they were playfully styled the two little rebels although no one ever suspected the true

strain of determination that ran in the characters of both these pretty little Princesses until that day came when it was being all but definitely announced all over the world that the hand of nine-year-old Mafalda was about to be given to the Crown Prince of Belgium.

Then out from the castle came rumors that Mafalda was refusing.

Yolanda, it will be remembered, refused to marry Leopold because she was in love with Count Calvi di Bergolo, a gallant soldier, expert horseman and a wealthy man without a drop of royal blood in his veins. But little Mafalda, it was rumored, was unwilling to marry the King's son because she had fallen

the Belgian Prince not because she was in love with some other man, but because she and Giovanna didn't want to be separated from each other.

Then came that strange episode in the royal household which to this day remains shrouded in mystery. Mafalda and Giovanna were taken ill in mysterious fashion. No accurate explanation has ever been given as to what the nature of this illness really was. But numerous



Suave and delightfully affable until he is crossed, Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, has acquired the habit of getting what he wants when he wants it. He is now defied by a mere slip of a girl whose father happens to be King of Italy. Who will win?

to the effect that the beautiful daughters of the ruling house of Italy were suffering not from disease but from the effects of a double attempted suicide. They preferred death, it was said; rather than be separated in the cause of a marriage. Mafalda did not wish. And shortly thereafter was report forthcoming which said their dark-haired beauties had ended their lives in a tragic manner.

But that was before Mafalda met the stalwart, good-looking Prince Nicola, lately graduated from Prince Ernest's school in the ancient city of Breslau, acting as the flagship commanding the British naval forces' control of the Baltic. And there Love had come to make his resolution known. He had not taken long for this one to melt away as well.

The two royal young ones, it is said, made a most amiable match, in which the family of King Victor's times goes for a quiet look and a smile. Although they saw each other only in the formal fashion, it seemed (two royal hearts formal) that love quite from the first.

WHAT are Mafalda's chances for winning the man she loves? European aristocracy is speculating on this matter at the present moment. On one side stands the indomitable Mussolini, whose eyes are set on the crown of the southern part of Belgium. On the other hand, there is the King's traditional piety to the wishes of his daughters. And it also must be taken into consideration that the royal house of Belgium is not a royal house in name only, but in reality, inasmuch as it is to be depreciated. So powerful, in fact, is Queen Marie, the beautiful and much-taken-of-in Queen, and so successful has she been in making alliances for her children, that she has been called "the mother-in-law of Europe." It is Mafalda who kept him in mind, too, that, perhaps, if the diplomats do not accede to the wishes of Mafalda now when they are reasonable in so far, the man of her choice is a son of a royal family; perhaps some day, during her long ladyhood, she may be able to give her heart to a lover of far less desirable rank.

Will Mussolini and the other diplomats decide to take what the gods send and be grateful or will they fight out the issue and go to still greater lengths to bring about the match with Belgium's Crown Prince?

Europe discusses this matter with interest. Only less in importance ranks the present plight of young Leopold himself. Again and again the question is being asked as to why this poor, entirely likable young chap is having such hard luck with his love affairs. Like the Prince of Wales, he is said to have been smitten any number of times, only to lose his heart's choice each time to a

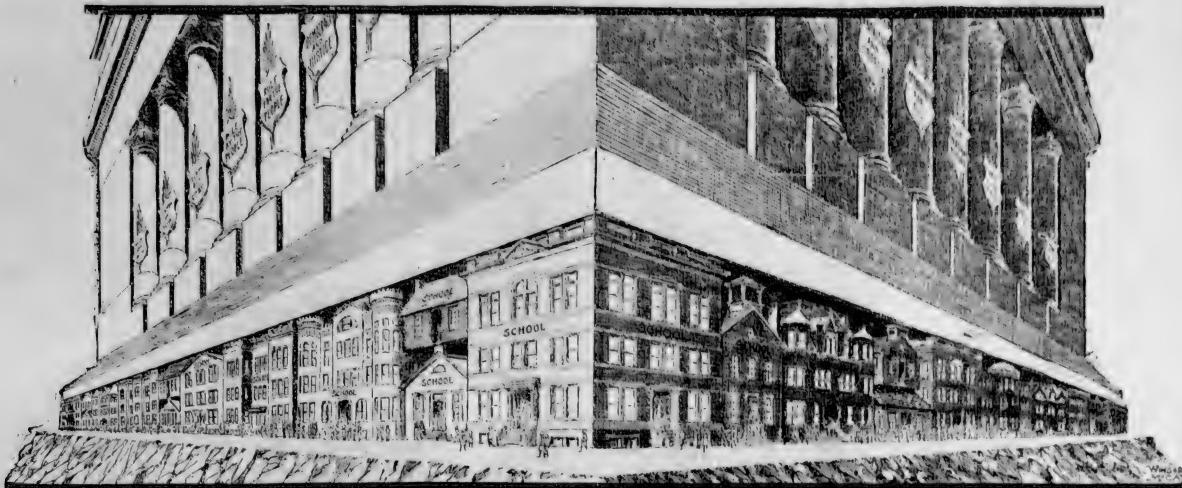
IT may be, it is being gossiped, that at last he will be forced to look outside of royalty for his Italian bride, because barring the Italian royal family, whose pretty daughters do not seem to fancy in their directions, there is a great scarcity of royal maidens in Europe. There is, of course, beautiful little Elena, youngest and only remaining daughter of Romania, and perhaps yet these two, whose names have never been coupled, will without the aid of matchmakers find

each other.

For it is said in the last analysis, matchmakers are more to blame for the plight of the young Crown Prince of Belgium than any one other cause. He is immensely shy and as soon as romance is expected of him he becomes tongue-tied like any other normal young man might.

If Mussolini could but infuse some of his fire and oratory into the nice, pale personality of Belgium's Prince it is said all of his difficulties as a Romeo, even with no difficult to win a Juliet at Meafeld, might indeed be over.

THE DOMINION PUBLIC SCHOOL



FIRST, it should be clearly understood that parents have the right to educate their children as THEY choose, providing they give them REAL, GENUINE EDUCATION THAT WILL EQUIP THEM FOR LIFE'S DUTIES.

The rich man who thinks the public school not good enough for his children may send his children to a private school if he chooses, provided HE pays for that private school.

The father whose faith and conscience tell him that a religious school is necessary; that the public school is not adequate and that religious teaching must be combined with secular teaching, has the right to send his child to a religious school if he chooses.

* * *

This newspaper opposes attempts that have been made here and there to deprive parents of their rights in the education of their children.

The public school stands for liberty, and those that appreciate its value should not interfere with liberty by denying fathers and mothers the right to give their children such education as they choose, provided it is REAL EDUCATION.

* * *

The public or separate school is the high road to education and to success. In these schools children receive an actually DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION. They are not set aside in groups or divided up into classes based on wealth or social distinction.

* * *

To oppose the public school, to attack it and conspire against it is treason. The public school is just as much an established institution of this dominion, a feature of its government, as the basic law itself.

One decision worth while above all others, made by the people, is the decision that EVERY CHILD IS ENTITLED TO AN EDUCATION, that education must be COMPULSORY, and that education shall be carried on at the public's expense and paid for by the public taxes.

* * *

Hostility to private schools and to religious schools is just as unwarranted as hostility to the public schools.

Attacks on private schools are attacks on individual liberty, just as attacks upon the

The GOVERNMENT and the FUTURE Rest Upon the Schools.

In This Picture You See Public Schools of All Kinds, Great High Schools, Little Country Schools, Holding Up the Government.

The Public School Is the LIGHT of the Future and the HOPE of the Future. In It the Important Workers of the Future Find Their START TODAY.

HONOR the Schools, PROTECT Them, Remember That Every Dollar That the Taxpayer Spend Upon Them Will Come Back Many Thousandfold in the Years Ahead.

public schools are attacks upon the system of government.

In this picture we show the government resting upon a great collection of little school houses, because we believe sincerely that outside of the public school there is no sure foundation for PERMANENT GOVERNMENT.

* * *

The public and separate schools supply to future generations citizens that have studied together, played together, talked together, mixed together, regardless of rank, wealth, racial origin or divergence in parental beliefs.

There is more real democracy in a little wooden country school house, forty feet long and twenty feet wide, to which the children come with bare feet, than there is in the whole of an exclusive college.

This is not criticism of a college, which trains many young men usefully. But the difference between the public school and the private school is the difference between absolute democracy and class privilege.

* * *

Canadian fathers and mothers need to be reminded, sometimes, of the work that the public schools do in this country and of the admirable services rendered the nation by the school teachers, the great army of enlightenment and democracy.

It must be remembered that the public school has its enemies. It has vicious enemies that work in an underhand way, afraid to work openly.

It has enemies among politicians that grudge the school money that the children

NEED, grudge and withhold the good pay and generous treatment that the teachers deserve.

* * *

It is the duty of fathers and mothers to protect the public school, to bury with their votes the politicians hostile to them, to realize that all industries are as nothing compared with the great intellectual industry—the PRODUCTION OF WORTHY CITIZENS. In that industry the public school is the NATIONAL FACTORY, the most valuable of all our institutions.

* * *

Fathers and mothers should explain to their children what the school means. They should remind them that all real freedom on this earth is based on KNOWLEDGE.

They should say to the children, "The owners of slaves made it a crime to teach any slave to read. They were wise, since they wanted to keep their slaves down."

"The moment a slave learned to read, knowledge was open to him, he began to THINK and he became dangerous TO SLAVERY."

* * *

Tell the children about the slow, discouraging efforts through centuries to get knowledge among the people and of the opposition that the public school met in the beginning.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN TO RESPECT THEIR TEACHERS. Let them understand what the public school system, the well-trained and patient teachers do for the children of this nation and for the FUTURE OF THE DOMINION.

Help the teachers in their work by inspiring your children with respect for the public school system and gratitude for the work that the teachers do.

* * *

Life at school does more than teach merely spelling, writing and arithmetic and history. Life at school FORMS CHARACTER.

In the schools made up of all kinds of children, the child early in life begins the education that later will enable it to understand and deal WITH ALL KINDS OF MEN.

Pity the child that is kept apart, that is deprived of the general school education, deprived of the KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN BEINGS TO BE OBTAINED IN THOSE SCHOOL ONLY.

Here is a little boy going to the general school with other little boys of all kinds. And there is a little boy going to some private school because the other school isn't considered "quite good enough for him."

If you could see those two "little boys" grown into men thirty years hence you would very likely find the little boy of the public school giving the orders and owning the business and the other little boy for whom the public school was "not quite good enough" carrying out the orders as an employee.

* * *

Interest yourself in the school to which your children go. Listen to what your children have to say about it and about the teachers.

Encourage your children to bring home with them their school friends. To the extent of your ability and facilities make it your business to know, to receive at your home and become acquainted with the school teachers.

* * *

If you had a man building you a house or a small stable, or even a dog kennel, you would talk with him, consult with him, interest yourself in his work.

In the school teacher you have the man or woman BUILDING THE CHARACTERS OF YOUR CHILDREN (building up their knowledge, their future success, and you certainly should interest yourself in THAT).

Above all, HONOR THE SCHOOLS AND THE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

What this nation is to be in the next generation depends upon what the schools and the teachers are TO-DAY.

Animal Receives Pension; Child Poetess; Largest Flying Boat



Cavalry troopers of the U.S. army stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, staged a real wild west show, under the name of a society circus, for the benefit of the army relief fund. One of the men is shown gathering horse hair, while another clown



Louis A. Clarke, American collegiate hundred-yard champion, is shown winning the 220-yard dash from Eric Liddell of Edinburgh University in the greatest race of the day at the annual Penn relay games at Franklin Field



Here is some snappy baseball "as she is played" by the young ladies of Toronto. At a practice game between Humber Park's regulars and Yannigans, Jerry Mackie is caught at the plate by Catcher Dot Worthall and is being called out by Umpire Amy Curtis



These fourteen-year-old twins are sons of Tom of Elmira, N.Y., but during the past four years have raised on one city lot enough vegetables to supply their family of eleven. They carried off first prize in an agricultural show



Maurice Swartz, probably the most famous Jewish actor in the world, has returned to England after an absence of twenty years, bringing with him the members of the Yiddish Art Theatre of New York



Little Miss Nathalie Cane, just past the age of ten, who lives in Brooklyn, has been notified by a publisher that he intends to publish a book of her poems. The child has been writing since the age of eight



Dr. Karl Helfferich, German financial authority and leader of the Nationalist party, and his mother were among those killed in the collision of two express trains in Switzerland recently



The James Caird, the boat in which Shackleton and his five men made the 800-mile voyage to South Georgia in the hope of rescuing the men stranded on Elephant Island, has been presented to Shackleton's old school, Dulwich College



Mrs. Stanley Baldwin is shown presenting Major L. P. Stedall, winner of the nomination open race at the point-to-point races at Northaw, Herts, with the Leggias Club Challenge Cup. Mr. Baldwin is seen in the background



Ruhr coal miners carried the body of Hugo Stinnes, German industrial leader, to the Berlin crematory, where the funeral services were held. The miners' band is shown following the service



Charles West, of Washington and Jefferson, is shown winning the broad jump at the Penn relay carnival in Philadelphia recently. He cleared 22 feet 1 1/8 inches. West also won the pentathlon



Bruce Munro is shown seated on his saddle pony, Man O' War, which won the championship of his class at the Edmonton and Calgary spring horse shows. Some of the finest horses in the dominion were entered at this exhibition



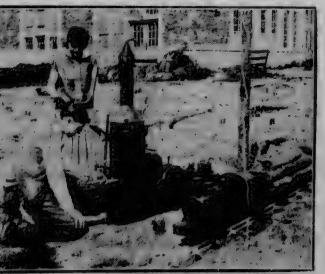
The largest flying boat in the world, the Atlanta, is now undergoing official trials by the British Air Ministry. The boat is intended for reconnaissance with the fleet. It will be able to remain at sea for several days



Among the many "notables" who attended the funeral services for Hugo Stinnes, German industrial leader, at Berlin, April 14, was Admiral Von Tirpitz, shown in the photograph with the beard



With the first really warm day of spring the ducks at Catfish Pond, Toronto, lost no time in taking to the water. Here are some of them playing follow-the-leader



Never too big for toys. A forestry student at the University of Washington is showing how a donkey engine is used in logging in the woods. The miniature is part of the educational equipment installed by the college

"THE STORY OF THE BIBLE"

By HENDRICK VAN LOON

(Continued from Saturday's issue)

There were eleven of them when Jacob reached Lebanon, but before he got back to the family farm there were twelve.

For a long time there had been bitter hatred between Rachel and Leah. Leah, the homely wife of Jacob, was the favorite of his father, Isaac, and her son, Esau, was the favorite of his father, Abraham. But poor Rachel had only one, who was called Joseph. And now she died when she gave birth to her second boy, who was called Benjamin.

This was a sad home coming. Rachel was buried at Bethlehem, and then Jacob drove his flocks westward, to the rear of the Jordan valley.

Esau was still strong enough to greet his long lost son. Soon afterwards however, he died and was buried with his father Abraham and his mother Sarah in the cave of Machpelah.

And Jacob, who now called himself Israel, inherited his father's estate, and settled down to enjoy the fruits of labor that had been bashed entirely by his fraternal upstarts. Such a life, however, is rarely a success. Before very long Jacob was once more forced to leave his old home. He spent the last years of his life in the distant land of Egypt, and far away from the graves of his ancestors.

But of this, I must tell you in the next chapter.

Further Westward

CHAPTER IV.

After Many Years of Wandering, the Jews Found a New Home in the Land of Egypt. Where Their Kinsman Joseph Held a High Political Position.

You must remember that the Old Testament is really a collection of short histories of nations which were born into one land, where the people of the Jewish nation had been led for almost a thousand years. Abraham and Isaac and Jacob had been the original heroes of this chronicle. They had dared to push forth into the wilderness, and they resembled our own Pilgrim Fathers in their courage and in their perseverance and in their loyalty to God.

It was in an age when the Jewish people had just yet learned the uses of letters. The account of their adventures was told from father to son, and each new generation added a few details to the greater glory of their ancestors.

It is not always easy to keep to the main line in this record of events, however, striking a great force. The Jews of thirty centuries ago were obliged to face a problem which is familiar to all students of American history. They were shepherds, and as such they were for ever in search of new grazing lands. Abraham left his home and travelled westward to find pastures for his increasing flocks. Often he thought that he had found a

home that would support him. Then we see him building a house, digging wells, clearing the ground for a few small farms. But alas! after a few years, there would be a period of drought. Abraham would break up camp and once more be a wanderer on the face of western Asia.

During the life of Isaac, the land of Canaan was regarded more and more as the definite dwelling place of the Jewish tribes. But this era of peace and prosperity did not last long. Jacob himself remained for very long in the land. When he was quite old man the prolonged dry seasons had made Palestine almost uninhabitable, and the Jews were forced to leave Asia and move over into Africa. This time, the absence from the land of their choice was of very long duration. But they never lost

to know that their father likes them better than their brothers. It is apt to spoil them.

As Joseph was a particularly bright child, much cleverer than his half-brothers, he soon became a great nuisance around the house. He would not be punished, whatever he said or did, and he had a wonderful dream.

"What was it about?" the others asked.

"Oh, nothing much," he answered. "I happened to dream that we were all out in the field, holding sheaves and my own sheaf was standing right in the middle. But your sheaves were standing all around in a large circle, bowing very low to my sheaf."

The brothers may not have been very bright, but they understood what Joseph meant and they did not like him any better for it.

A few days later Joseph tried again, but this time he went too far, for he even annoyed his father, and as a rule, Jacob thought that everything Joseph said or did was quite funny and only another sign of his cleverness.

"I have had another dream," Joseph said.

"It was not this time!" the other members of the family groaned, a trifle worried. "Something more about sheaves?"

"No, no. This time it was about the stars. There were eleven stars in the Heavens and they and the sun and the moon all bowed to me."

The eleven brothers did not feel flattered. Neither did the father, who thought of Joseph's dead mother and his brother Jacob, who had a little more modesty would not be amiss.

But he could not help smiling the boy, for soon afterwards he bought him a lovely coat of many colors, and of course Joseph must put this on and walk about in it to show the other brothers what a very nice sort of person he really was.

Well, you can easily understand what happened in the end.

At first, the brothers merely laughed at Joseph. Then they got annoyed. Finally, they hated him and one day when they were all out in the fields near Shechem, and when the others were far away, they took Joseph, stripped him fine coat off his back, and threw him, howling and fighting, into an empty well.

Then they sat down to think. After all, they could not very well kill their brother. That would be going a little too far.

Neither did they want him around the house.

But Judah had a bright idea. "We can't just leave him here and now the high-road which led from the valley of the Nile to the valley of Mesopotamia. Caravans were passing through their country all the time.

"Let us sell Joseph," Judah suggested, "and

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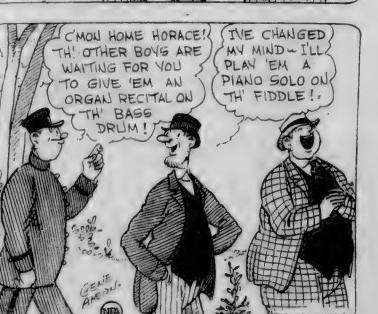
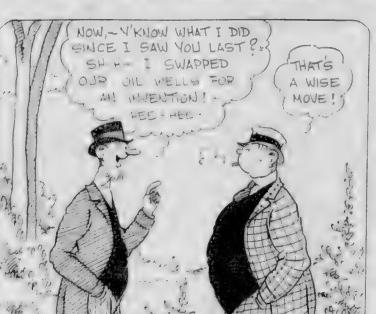
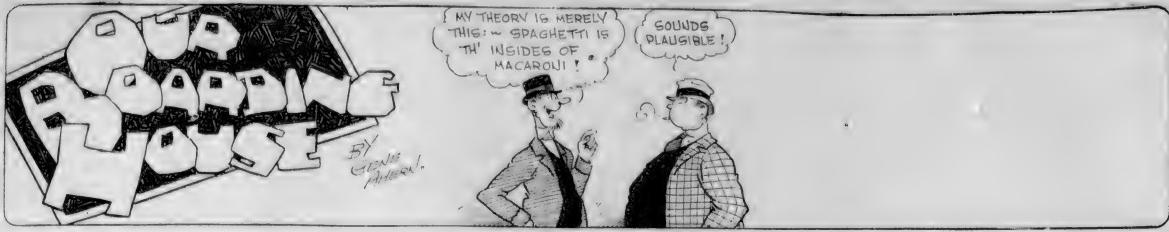
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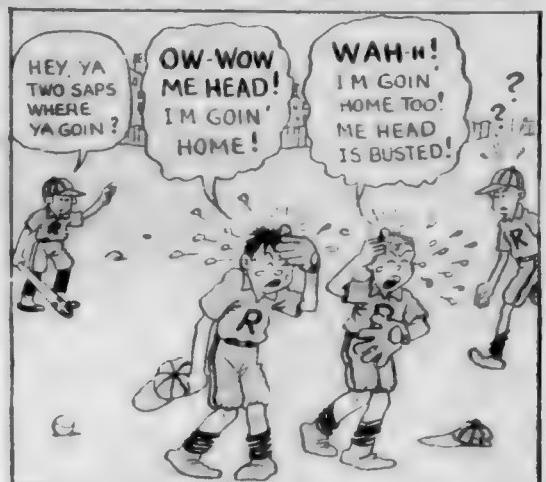
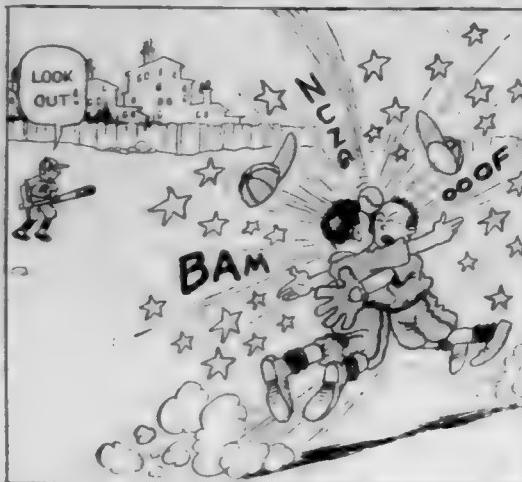
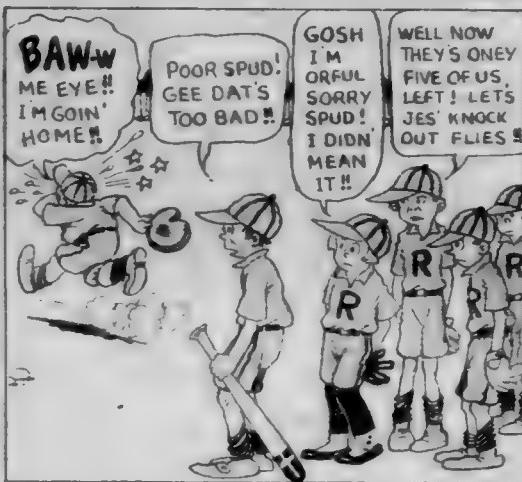
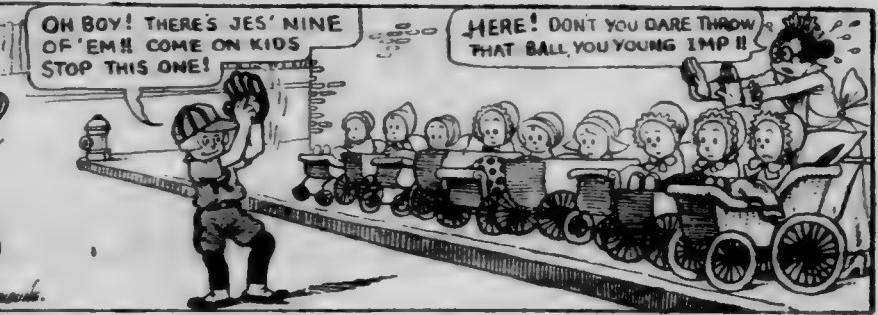
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GASOLINE ALLEY

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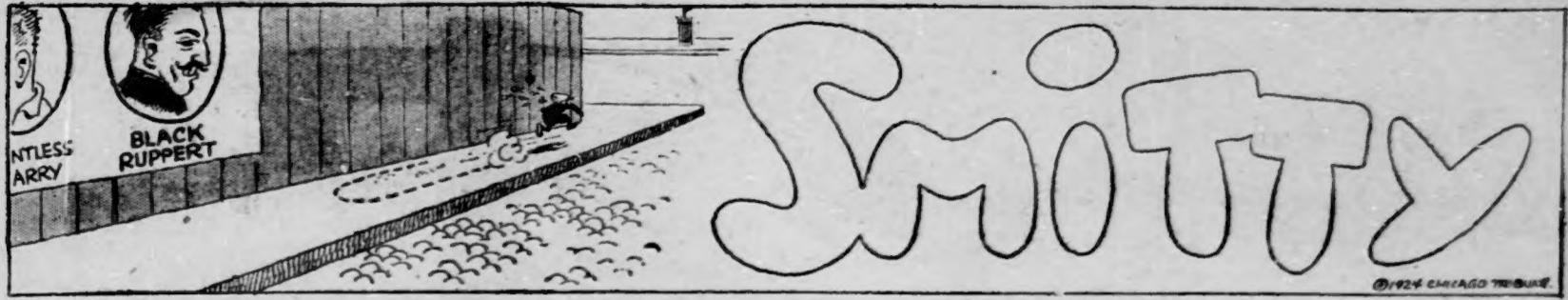
Cinnie Winkle THE BREADWINNER.

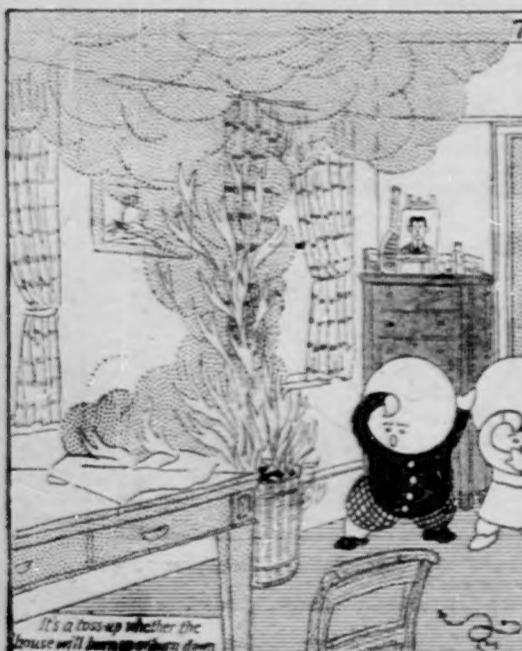
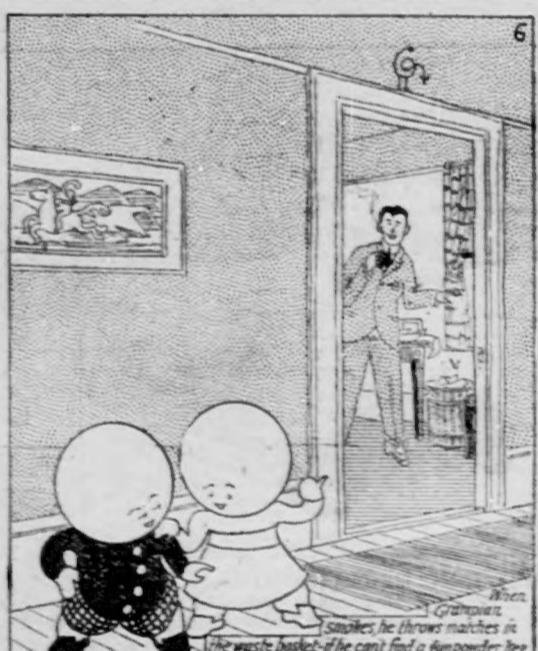
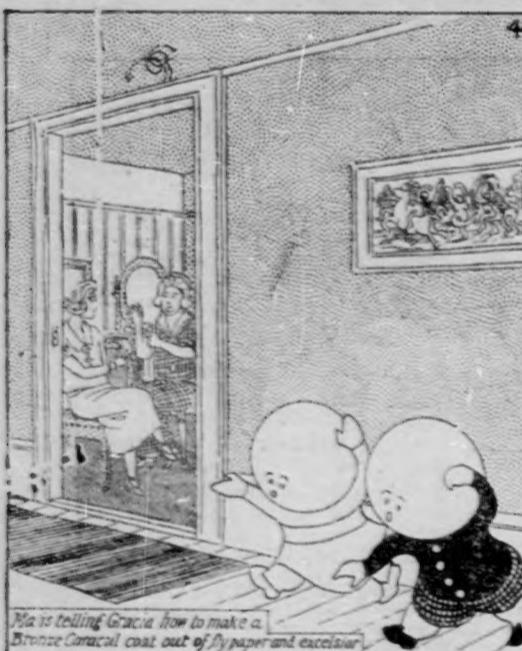




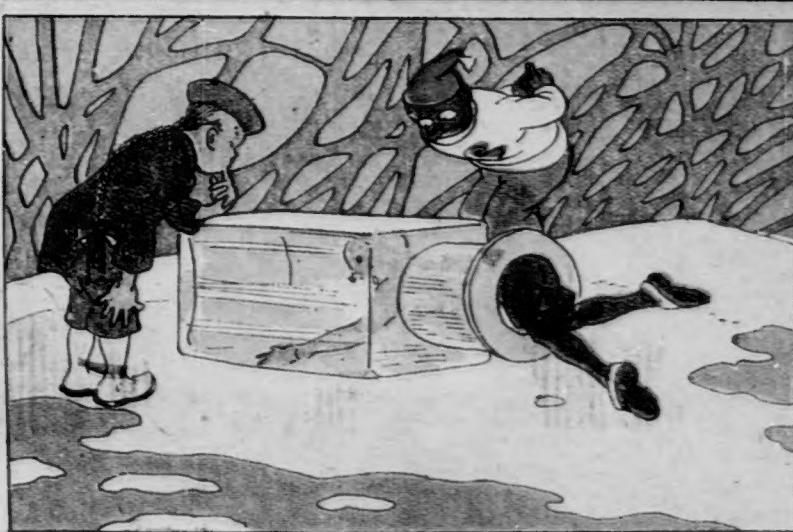
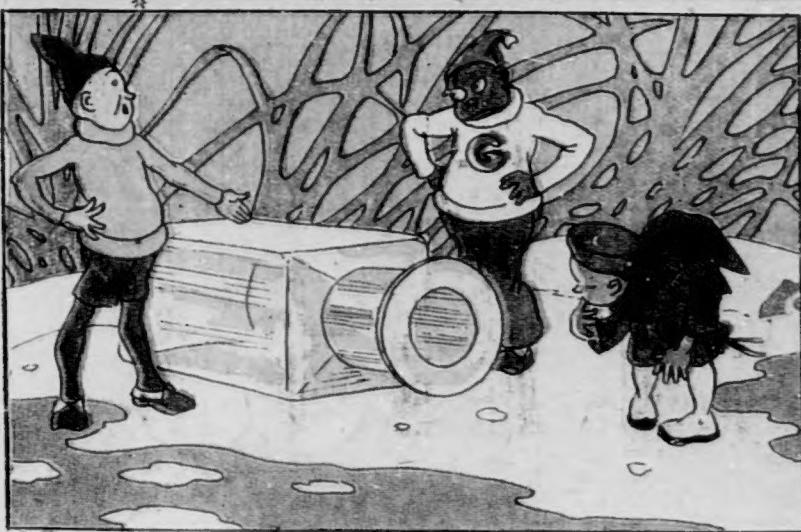
A MASSACRE IS NARROWLY AVERTED











"I'll bet you I can crawl into that bottle," announced the Dunce, pointing to a small bottle that lay on the ground. Gogo and the Chinaman looked critically at the bottle and then glanced at the Dunce's plump little body.

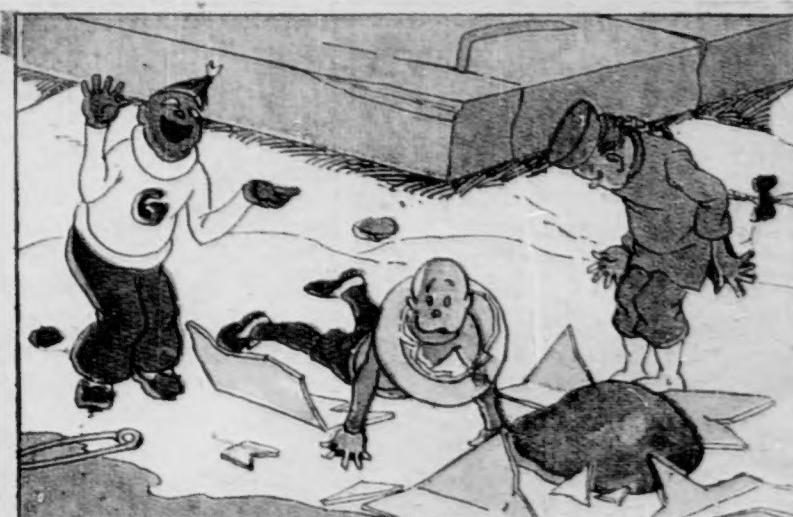
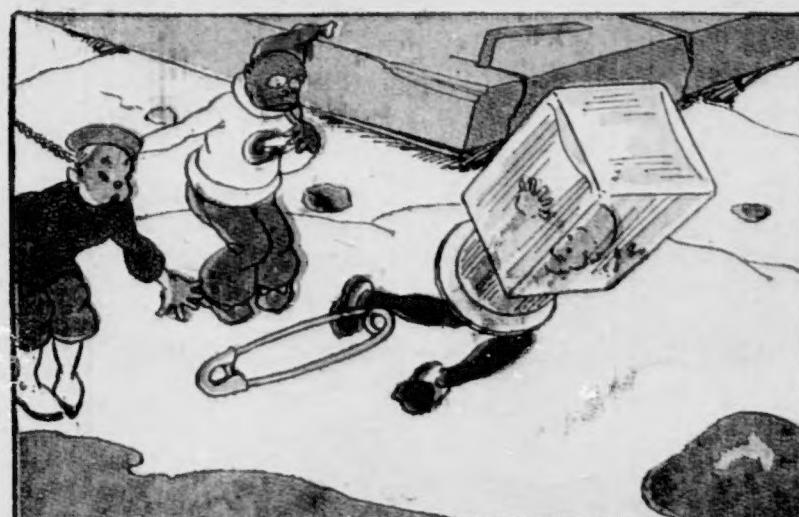
"Yo' all bettah stay out dat bottle," warned Gogo. "They's suttlenly no good come from prowlin' in empty bottles—bottles done made fo' to hold misery and medicine."

"Well, I think I'll put a little misery in this bottle," said the Dunce, and dropping to his knees he started to crawl in. It was a pretty tight fit, and when the foolish little chap had wiggled half way in he found it couldn't be done, so he started to back out, but there his troubles started, for he found he was fast—he stuck tighter than chewing gum does to one's heel.



"Help! Help!" his voice came so faintly from the bottle Gogo and the Chinaman could scarcely hear it, but from his frantic kicking they soon realized what was the matter. Gogo held onto the bottle while the Chinaman caught the Dunce's feet and then they pulled with all their might, but all the good it did was to make the Dunce yell a little louder—they couldn't get him out.

"Lawsy me, but this suttlenly is turrible!" exclaimed Gogo. "Ah 'speck dat Dunce will have to starve a bit so he done get skinny enough fo' to get out dat bottle." "Allie same he smother before he allie time starve," cried the Chinaman. "We bletter get Doctors rightie way." So they helped the half bottled Dunce to his feet and headed for home.



Gogo was wondering, as they ran along, if a cork screw would be of any help, when the Dunce, who was wobbling unsteadily on his feet, stumbled over a safety pin and pitched headlong on to a pebble. The bottle was smashed into a dozen pieces and fortunately the Dunce came out of the wreck without a single scratch.

"Yo' suttlenly did go to de right doctah," cried Gogo pointing to the pebble. "Right there is de bestes little bottle extractor there is."

"Well, it wasn't your directions that led me to that little doctor," growled the Dunce, who was a little peeved.

"No, sah," answered Gogo with a grin. "It was de safety pin what showed you de way."